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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 1ST, 1895.

NUMBER I

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Brunette which loaded at Imbetiba for Rio de Janeiro,

June, 1891.

Mrs. LOBO, daughter of Mrs. Kisten, whose husband Guandaya.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December, 1894

THE first, if not the only point to be |

considered by the government in all ques-

tions of freight rates, is that of the public

# If PHILIP DAVID BENJAMIN,

iate of 86 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, (son of David Benjamin Esq., deceased), who was last heard of at the Hotd du Dragon d'Or, Alx-la-Chapelle on ist September 1862, will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage, and any person giving such information as will lead to his discovery will be rewarded.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 1st, 1895.

THE epidemic which has been reported from various points in the states of São . Paulo, Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, seems to be rapidly disappearing. A few cases are still under treatment at Barra do Pirahy, and possibly at one or two neighboring places, but aside from these, and an occasional case in São Paulo, of which we have no certain news, nothing remains of the epidemic. On the Central railway, the authorities are still restricting traffic and subjecting travellers to a multitude of unnecessary annoyances. Of course, in-numerable complaints have been made, but without avail. The service of disinfection has been made unnecessarily severe and prejudicial, and that, too, under the supervision of medical men who ought to know better. Cholera is a disease which is not propagated through the atmosphere; consequently the disinfection and fumigation of persons and articles which have not been in actual contact with the disease, is quite unnecessary. The destruction of clothing and other articles of travellers who have simply ridden through the suspected districts in closed railway coaches, is a wanton abuse of authority. While we have counseled a cheerful obedience to all regulations imposed by the sanitary authorities, in view of the threatened danger, we do not imply that an uncomplaining submission should be rendered to such abuses of authority as these. In all probability, however, the restrictions will very soon be removed, for there will be no epidemic to fear. From Argentina there is no longer contestations of the existence of cholera. There, as here, the disease seems to be of the mildest character, and the indications are that it will be easily repressed.

ONE of the very first reforms which the minister of finance should introduce into the department under his control, is that of strict accountability. Every vintem paid out should be for an authorized purpose, and not one should be paid for purposes not expressly covered by an authorization. In such matters the Treasury should not be considered a political factor in the govern-

ment, but a business factor pure and simple. It is the custodian of the public revenues, the accountant of public expenditures. Its operations should be as carefully entered and audited as those of the cashier of a bank, and as the minister of finance is a public employé his books and balances should be open at all times for public inspection. In no case and at no time should he be permitted to use an arbitrary discretion as to the funds under his control. The money does not belong to him, nor to the government of which he forms a part. It belongs to the whole nation, and it is entrusted to his guardianship for certain specified purposes. Beyond that he has no right to go. It is the duty of Congress to determine how this money shall be used, and it is its duty to make every appropriation specific. If this is not done, then there can be no check on the executive and no proper fiscalization of expenditures. It was the practice under the monarchy to permit a very large discretion in the use of these public funds and this practice, we regret to say, has been continued unchanged. During the past two years, we have even seen vast sums used for secret and unauthorized purposes even during the sittings of Congress. And we have also seen the public debt increased and public obligations incurred, at the same time and in the same way, through the illegal and unauthorized issue of paper money. It is needless to say that there can be no real confidence in a country which practises such acts, nor confidence in a people which permits them without protest. The financial world may condone an occasional onthreak of reckless and wild financiering, but when it has to deal with chronic irregularities of this kind, and with absolute insensibility and apathy on the part of the people in regard to them, the case will be quite different. If the people show no interest in such irregularities, no shadow of indignation over breaches of trust, abuses of authority and other illegal acts on the part of their servants, and no interest whatever in the strict and honest administration of their business affairs, then the outside world will infer that such a people are lacking in conscience and trustworthiness, and their credit will suffer accordingly. Confuse the question as we may with finely spun theories about the privileges and attributes of government, the same principles of right and wrong which we apply to individuals are equally binding upon those in authority. If it is wrong for a bank cashier to pay out money on an uncertified draft, then it is equally wrong for the treasurer of a nation to pay cash for an unauthorized service. And if the one is held legally responsible for his act, then the other is equally guilty and deserving of punishment. We are sure that the President and minister of finance will agree with the general principles to which we have called attention, and to the desirability of giving them effect in the future administration of the country, but they will probably urge that all things can not be done at once. A beginning, however, can be made at any time, and no better step in this direction can be taken than the immediate initiation of a system of thorough accountability on the part of every custodian of the national revenues. To secure this, let us have at least one published balance-sheet a month from the national Treasury and from all its branches. Let us know at least once a month how much the revenues are yielding, how much has been expended, and how much cash there is on hand. Let nothing be concealed, for in concealment lie the opportunities of those who would rob the Treasury and

overturn the liberties of the people.

good. By this we do not imply that the transportation companies should be sacrificed, nor that they should be required to carry on an unremunerative service; we mean that the authorities should place the interests of the public before everything else, and that their chief object should always be to develop the productive and commercial interests of the country. When, therefore, a question arises like that just decided in favor of a subsidized constwise steamship company, by which the freight tariff is increased thirty per cent, the government ought to exhaust every alternative before approving the higher rates. It is a matter of common knowledge that the company in question has been most extravagantly managed, and that its salary account is more than double what it should be. If its business is not profitable, then let it out down-these extravagant salaries and dispense with all unnecessary directors and employes. And then, although the company receives a heavy subsidy, the government exacts various services and conditions from it in return, which nearly counterbalance the benefit. The regular sailings are postponed by the national and state governments for the accommodation of officials. and the company is required to perform many services free, or with considerable abatements from schedule rates. A modification in these exactions could also be made. And then, there are many expensive requirements in the working of the steamers, and a multitude of burdensome charges and taxes - all of which could easily be modified, or set aside, rather than increase already excessive freight rates. As an illustration, the government is even exacting a transmission-of-property tax in England on the builder's delivery of a ship to the parties ordering its construction a tax clearly unwarranted in law and heavily burdensome upon the companies engaged in the uncertain venture of transporting produce and merchandise on the Brazilian coast. If this business is so unprofitable that a subsidized company can not continue without an increase of 30 per cent in its freight rates, then why should not the government waive its pretensions to so questionable a tax as this? The plain truth is, the government and the company are both engaged in the same game - that of fleecing the public. They are both unwilling to surrender a particle of the salaries and revenues which they are extracting from the people, and are both eager to see if something more can not be extracted from the same source. They fail to see that overcharges will decrease traffic, and that overtaxation will drive men into the ranks of non-producers. And they are apparently blind to the logical results of such a policy - the impoverishment of the country and its final reduction to a position of humiliating dependence upon its neighbors. It is a short-sighted policy at best, even were it less perilous to the higher interests of the state. At the present moment the whole country is painfully aware that Brazil has become largely dependent upon Argentina and Uruguay for some of the prime necessaries of life beef, bread, maize, hay, etc. An effort to impose a rigorous quarantine against a cholera outbreak in Argentina has failed, because of our dependence upon those countries for beef. No one will dispute the assertion that a position like this is disgracefully discreditable to a country like Brazil. Instead, therefore, of cultivating this dependence, the government should devote its best energies to the correction of so abnormal a situation. Brazil is not without

favorable districts for stock-raising, for maize, rice, and many other food products. Encouragement should therefore be given to the small industries which will give the country its own food, and which will release it from the danger of famine in case of war or pestilence. And it should not be forgotten that cheap transportation is an important factor in the development of such industries. All the small states, like Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas, Sergipe, Espirito Sinto and Santa Catharina, can contribute greatly to this desirable result, but only through an efficient and cheap transportation service along the coast. It would be infinitely better for Brazil and for the development of these small states that the coastwise trade should remain open to foreign competition, rather than that this policy of high transportation charges should be continued.

To such extent have quarantine abuses been carried on this coast, that the commercial nations of the world ought not to ignore them longer. Other questions of international relationship have been discussed and settled, to the satisfaction of all, but that of quarantines still remains. Every nation establishes its own regulations and imposes restrictions without the slightest regard to any general principle, or to what its neighbors have done. It results, therefore, that the most trifling pretexts are made to serve, that a wide variety of regulations are imposed, that quarantines are frequently duplicated, and that no responsibility whatever is admitted for their results. The injustice done is simply incalculable. Heavy losses have been sustained by shippers and merchants, travellers have been subjected to delays, losses and bad treatment, and endless recriminations have arisen between neighboring states over the arbitrary action of irresponsible boards of The whole subject is one mass of contradictions, ignorant customs, jealousies and fears. There is almost nothing in the quarantine laws of the day, outside of the recent action of the British authorities, to command our confidence and respect. In other matters the civilized world has made more or less progress, but in quarantines we are just where the middle ages left the subject. In a majority of cases the lazarettos of to-day are scarcely better than those which belped to create disease five centuries ago. And, to our shame be it recorded, we are as brutal, mercenary and ignorant to-day in our treatment of those who fall into our quarantine lazarettos as were our ancestors in the days long before America was discovered. We are acustomed to compliment ourselves on the progress we have made since then, on our civilization and humanity, on the sacredness of life and the rights of property which have been won for us in modern times, on the softening and refining influences of Christianity, on our intelligence and scientific progress, and all that -and then we go out with shotguns and cannon to close communication against some unfortunate plague-stricken spot, and we even shoot down the fugitives who try to cross the line so arbitrarily and heartlessly drawn. And then, to show that we are willing to do something for the unfortunate, we build sheds and barracks in the most inconvenient places we can find, often unhealthy, always dirty, unsanitary and badly managed, and always let out to mercenary contractors, and call them quarantine stations where the traveller must purge himself of the pestilence. Some of these pest-holes are notorious breedingplaces of typhoid fever, diphtheria, bronchial troubles, and many other diseases of a contagious character. Our sense of justice also leads us to detain ships for days

and weeks, or turn them back, without supplies of food and water, to destroy merchandise, buildings and other property, and to further injure and destroy property by ignorant processes of disinfection. And for all this, we offer none but the selfish excuse that "self-preservation is the supreme law," and we pay no one for losses sustained and indignities suffered. There is now more justice for the helpless victim of a savage war, than for the victim of quarantine regulations. We do not discuss the question as to the value and necessity of quarantines, although Great Britain is now proving their uselessness and one international sanitary congress has pronounced against them; we simply wish to urge the necessity of common, international regulations to govern them, greater humanity and scientific knowledge in their administration, and full responsibility on the part of every state for the losses and annoyances caused. If it is for the general benefit of a nation, or community, that certain property should be destroyed, or injured by disinfection, then the loss should fall upon those benefitted, and not upon the person whose property is thus treated. If likewise, it is lor the good of a country that arriving passengers should be detained for a time in quarantine, then they should be treated well, all their expenses should be borne and their losses paid. At present, all the inconvenience, prejudice and loss is thrown upon the helpless victim, and the public even declines to consider the harsh treatment which he has received at the hands of petty officials and mercenary contractors. The whole system is barbarous and unjust, a disgrace to our intelligence, an anomaly our nineteenth-century civilization, a travesty on all our theories and codes of justice. In this one respect we have no right to call ourselves even half-civilized,

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-Gold was quoted at 368 in Bnenos Aires on the 26th, and at 358 yesterday.

-At Montevideo the quarantine against Argentine ports has been increased to 20 days.

—In the Ricardone colony in Santa Fé the wheat is giving from 12 to 20 quintals per square and linseed as much as 30 quintals. A square contains about four acres.

During the first eleven months of the current year 1,104,075 frozen sheep carcases have been exported through the port of Buenos Aires, as against 719,322 in the same period of 1893.

—A telegram to the Paiz, dated the 28th ult., says that an official declaration from the Argenine government has been published, recognizing the existence of cholera at Rosario, Colastiné and Santa Fé. Quarantines against these places have been declared.

—A duel was fought in Montevideo on the 28th between Col. Sarmiento and Dr. Vicente Lopez, and to everybody's surprise the latter was badly wounded in the abdomen. This mishap is generally considered an accident, as it is a violation of the "code" for combatants to hurt each other. Dr. Lopez has since died.

—We are told that so much as seven dollars a day and food have been offered to labourers on some colonies, but four and five dollars a day seem to be the general wage. Of contest, for such wages it is only natural that men readily leave their less remunerative situations in or near town and flock up to Santa Fé. How the colonists can afford to pay so high a price for their labour we cannot understand, and it surely will swallow up a great part of their hard earnest profit, if there is any profit at present prices.—Sport and Pastime.

—Taxation is carried to such an extreme in the city of Buenos Aires that practically nothing escapes. This year the bicycle comes in for a license tax of \$5.00—and is therefore on equal terms with the dog, which pays the same. A 4-wheeled cart, over 1.44 m, wide, must pay \$100, while a similar cart under that width must pay \$50. All mutton, beef and pork introduced into the city from other places within the country must pay respectively 15, 20 and 35 cents per 10 kilos. Every telephone and telegraph post in the city is taxed \$3 a veri.

—It is said that the Argentine press is showing considerable slarm over the recent acquisition of armament in Chili. The recent purchases of Mauser rifles and ammunition by the Argentines of course mean nothing!

—An Avuncion telegram of the 28th says that disorders have occurred in various places on account of the sensorial elections. Perhaps some one wished to vote against the "general" who is now playing dictator in that unhappy little country.

—The press in Rio proposes that Brazilian dectors should be carried on all steamers arriving from Argentina; why not? Urugnay should claim the same privilege and steamship owners should be made to pay all the loading doctor fraterity of the three tepablics, heavy fees. All those doctors should be allowed to take their families for an occasional sea-airing and builders should be forced to supply special accommodation in all steamers for the doctoring fraterity. Verily these South American republics are becoming allogether too interly absurd. — Times of Argentina, Dec. 13.

—The gold-seeking fever is spreading in this country and each day hrings reports of fair amounts being obtained even by unscientific means and poor appliances. A genileman, just returned from Chilectio, says that round about that neighbourhood several people are engaged in this industry with fairly paying results, but that want of capital sadly handicaps them. Perhaps the time is not far distant when we shall have a regular Californian rush in the Argentine and the merry days of the boom will once more reign in the land.—Times of Argentina.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 29th confirm the according day that the Argentina government had announced the existence of cholera at Rosario, Santa Fé and Colastine, and had closed those ports. A Buenos Aires telegram of the same date says that usev cases had appeared in the province of Santa Fé. On the 31st, however, a telegram to the Jornat do Commercio says that the decree published, announcing the existence of cholera in Santa Fé, is apochryphal, and that the government will prosecute the authors. We must confess that we fail to comprehend the situation in Argentina.

—The immigration returns for November show 10,527 arrivals, the highest monthly figure for 5 years except in January 1890, when the figure was 11964, thanks to the assisted passages. For the eleven months of the year the arrivals are 46,950, against almost exactly the same number last year, 34,000 in 1892, and only 25,000 in 1891, for the eleven months. It is quite evident that European immigration to this country is reviving very rapidly. 1918 emirrants also arrived via Monteviden which makes a grand total for the month of 124451 No wonder there are now plenty of hands in Santa Fé.—Bucus Aires Herald.

—All Brazilian ports not mentioned in the decree 30th of November ulto, are decreed to come under the category of snspected ports, and arrivals are therefore subject to quarantine here. This new measure will affect all vessels having sailed from Brazilian ports on and after the 7th instant. —Times of Argentina, Dec. 18th. This is a fair sample of the fairness and intelligence of the Argentine sanitary officials. Why should a coast line of 3000 miles be brought under restrictions aimed at a focus of infection lying back of two ports only? Why should Park, Maranhato, Pernambuco and other distant ports suffer for what exists only in the wiching to Rio and Santos? —Dr. Coat will to-lay transmit to Rio by calle

Dr. Coata will to-day transmit to Rio by cable the official medical report received from Rosario, Colastiné and San Nicolas de los Arroyos, from which it is evident that in these places not a single case of cholera morbus has occurred. The government is of opinion that in view of this report and the information transmitted by the Brazilian representative here, the quarantine imposed on vessels proceeding to Brazil from this port will now be raised. We understand that the Brazilian covernment has been assured that the sanitary condition of this country is excellent.—Time: of Argentina, Dec. 17th. And yet, at the same time the authorities were isolating patients and restricting communication with the localities suspected. About one week later, it was officially acknowledged that cholera existed at certain points in the province of Sania Fe.

—The Razon of Rosario publishes a miserable story which we fear may be taken as a sample of the officialdom in Santa Fé province. The station master at Ceineno, on the Cordoba and Rosario railway, was unfortunate enough to have a sinall differene, of the most trivial kind, with a gentleman who was a friend of the fuze de paz. He was attacked while dining with some friends by the party who considered himself aggrieved by not having his goods unloaded just when he wanted them. Luckily, his friends were able to disarm the assailant, for murder night have been done. Presently, however, the fuze de paz sent for the two combatants, and had them locked up in the same cell, having previously had the forethought to provide his friend with a heavy whip, which he used for the purpose of committing a murderous assault on the unfortunate stationnaster. When the castigation was considered sufficient, the friend of the fuze was released, and a couple of hours later, his victim was allowed to crawl away and reflect on the danger of offending any one who was in favor with the powers that be. We do not suppose that any purishment well be inflicted either on criminal or accompiler: the judge will probably remain to administer justice milk two or three more instances like the present have proved him worthy to be called to a higher sphere. — Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Prents of Busnos Alres publishes an interview with Admird Saldanha ds Gama, who declares that the revolution seeks to change the present government in Brazil to a representative patient and the process of the process of Floriano Persons in regard to Rio Grande do Sal. He mists that the revolutionlas possess resources sufficient to insure their triumph.

—Thanks to the heavy revenue taxes imposed by the finance minister, the only wood match factory in the country. La Sad Americana, has been brought under the auctioneer's hammer, the usual ending up of everything in this country. This factory was established when Dr. Romera beld the finance portfolio, and was taxed M cent per box, the firm paying about \$1500 a month. Dr. Terry has now taised the lax to M cent per box, and the firm not being able to shed this heavy increase has been obliged to close its doors.

—Mereta.

—A proposal is being circulated amongst the English-speaking community in Buenox Aires to guarantee to Don Cesar, Clacchi, the well-known imprenario, a sufficient number of "abonos" to warrant his bringing out best winter a really first-class English company, to give thirty representations of comedy and light opera. Thuse who subscribe will pay one halt of their "abonos" now into the Loudon and River Plate Bank, where it will remain until it is seen that the guarantee is filled, in which heave the other half will become due when the company arrives, but if the guarantee is insufficient, the bank will return the manuay to the subscribers. This seems to us a fair and reasonable proposal, and surely our English-speaking community is large enough to warrant the venture, which will afford them rational amusement during the long winter evenings. The price of the "abonu" for hoxes is \$900 c.1, and for stalls \$150 c. 1.—Keview, Buenos Aires, Dec. 15th.

The Argentine crank whose bugbear is the foreigner, is always with us. He was in the Senate the other day when the formation of a permanent council on secondary education was under discussion, and he was most auxious that the danger of foreigners being allowed to sit on this council should be provided against. He supported his contention by the exceedingly lame argument that it is should not be difficult to find suitable men among Argentines, either native or naturalized. We do not doubt it, but it might also happen that some resident here possessed eminent qualifications, and in such a case the mere fact of his being a foreigner should not cause his services to be lost to the country. It is certainly a destrable thing that the citizenship of Argentina should be recuited from the best of the foreign resident, but measures such as that just passed by the Sensier are disagreeably suggestive of a feeling that citizenship is a penalty that must be improved on all who would seek to be of use here. — Review, Buenos Aires.

To-day the shareholders of the Paraguay Central railway will have an opportunity of discussing an agreement proposed as a basis of settlement between the company and the government of the republic. The guaranteed interest was £241,622 at April 30—the date to which the accounts are made up—and with a gold premium ranging between 520 and 620 per cent, there seems no great likelihood that the guarantee liability until 1909, in return to the guarantee liability until 1909, in return to the tenunciation of the £210,000 of preference shares held by the government. This contract, which includes an arrangement for an extension of the line, will be sulmitinent. This contract, which includes an arrangement for an extension of the line, will be sulmitined to morrow, and no doubt both share and bond holders will come to the conclusion that there are no course open for them but to accept it. The terrible depreciation of the Paragnayan currency makes the future of the company exceedingly inhibitions. In 1803-04 a gross increase of \$145,400 was earnest; but the expenditure rose \$160,405, absording \$74,5350 out of gross receipts of \$754-650, so that net revenue was virtually non-existent.—Financial News, Dec. 3.

#### USELESS IMMIGRATION.

A decree has been issued from the m nistry of foment amplifying the law of June 19, 1890, in so far as it applies to useless immigration. The fol-lowing immigrants are declared rejected; those suffering from any contagious disease, mendicants, those incapacitated for work by organic vice or physical defect, those more than 60 years old, Asiatics, Africans and gipsies or Bohemians. these are forbidden to disembark in ports of the republic when arriving as 2nd or 3rd class passengers from Argentina or Paraguay, or as 3rd-class from Brazil or other foreign port. Exception is made in favor of sexagenarians when members of a family of not less than four persons capable of work, or when able to show means of sustenance without appeal to charity. The direction general of immigration shall appoint from among its staff an inspector, who shall cooperate with the port and sanitary authorities in the examination of all immigrants for the above purposes. The mar-itime authorities shall notify all agents of steamers and sailing vessels of a prudential term for the enforcement of this decree. The Uruguayan conit of this decree. suls abroad shall also be notified, in order that they may not lend any authority or assistance to the arrival of such immigrants.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 12.

From the Shipping and Commercial List, New York, Nov. 14. THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the New York Chamber of Commerce for its active influence in guiding the minds that control the world of finance, the baronteer of business, and the field of politics. Many leading merchants, who were present at the recent banquet, took occasion to congratulate the members on their recent a chievements. Composed as that body is of the most influential and substantial business men in the state, if not in the country, it is not strange that their wiskes are respected not only by the national and sitte governments, but by the people at large. This monpartisan and conservative association, representing the best minds in the business community, has influenced action in the Treasury department, protected the shipping and other interests through appeals to Congress, suggested reforms in public departments, prevented the depression in mercantile eircles from reaching more serious results, and in fact has been a safety bullwark on all occasions of difficult problems and times of distress. May the New York Chamber of Commerce continue to grow in importance and influence, is the wish of every believer in com-

From The Montevideo Times, Dec. 12.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, ETC.

The executive has signed and promulgated the law for the establishment of an agricultural school and experimental farm, just passed by the chambers. The establishment is to be controlled hy the uninistry of foment and situated on the state property at Toledo, department of Colonia. In the school there is to be taught the programme of education of the third grade, in so far as it is not superfluous to agriculture, and in addition the following studies,—principles of natural history, zoology and veterinary practice, agricultural botany and the diseases of cultivated plants, agri cultural meteorology, agriculture, arboriculture and viticulture, mathematics, algebra, geometry and plane trigonometry, general, analytical and agri-cultural mechanics, physics, the management of agricultural machinery, landscape and market gar-dening and rural building, rural industries, drawing, rural economy and legislation, agricultural accounts. The farm is to be devoted to the experimental cultivation of cereals, pasturage, fruit and forest trees, and industrial plants of all descriptions, experiments in new cultures, analysis of soils and manures, and experiments with the same, experiments with destructive insects and the means of combatting them, plantation of American and other impervious vines either in the farm or elsewhere deemed convenient, raising of seedplants or cuttings for propagation throughout the epublic, advising the government, agriculturists and stock-breeders on all agricultural or farming matters. A monthly journal and an annual report are lo be published, containing the result of the studies and operations and the general movement of the establishment, pupils and boarders may be taken, the latter not to exceed 50. Scholarships are to be instituted, open to public school pupils, for each department of the republic, Agricultural apprentices, not more than 25, may be taken for two years each. The technical staff shall consist of a director and shadirector, a professor of na-tural history, veterinary, etc., a professor of third grade education, and such assistants as the development of the establishment may require, whilst the general administration is confided to an honorary committee of three persons appointed by the executive. \$8000 is allowed for expenses of installation and \$15,142 for the yearly budget of expenses. The executive is anthorised to engage from abroad a person competent to instal and direct the establishment, for not more than six years and at a yearly salary of \$3600.

From the Times of Ceylon, Nov. 9th.

LIBERIAN COFFEE UNDER SHADE.

Curiously enough we have just received a letter from a planter, who has a considerable acreage in Liberian coffee, adverting to the very subject alluded to by us yesterday, namely, the desirability of trying Liberian coffee under moderate shade. He says:—

He says:—
"I read your remarks on Liberian coffee in your issue of the 6th with interest. That we were far too hasty in getting rid. of the trees to make room for tea I am convinced. I did not destroy all mine, but left them in a hollow where they were doing remarkably well, and I have had no reason to regret it. Not only so, but I am taking steps to extend my acreage, but only under light shade. I fully believe in shade for Liberian, but it must not be heavy shade. In my case rubber trees planted very widely apart afford eapital shade for the coffee. If the shade is too thick the trees grow up spindly and without stamina. Moreover, I do

not think hand-weeding suitable. To bare the ground to the tropical sun and the pouring rain is most injurious for Liberian coffee. It induces disease and weakens the trees. I prefer to let it grow up In weeds as they do in India, and then after a time to cut the weeds down with a sickle and later on dig them into the soil. At anything like present prices a very small return per acre would better than tea. To those who have good land mind, I only say good land - I advise the planting of this variety of coffee.1

Coming as this does from a really experienced planter, it is valuable as indicating a returning faith in Liberian coffee under favorable conditions of soll, climate, and cultivation. It is to be noticed that Olight shade? is spoken of as essential to success, but we should like to have the experience and opinious of others before coming to any decision on the point. It shade is heneficial, or even not harmful, would it be possible to cultivate Liberian coffee beneath coconuts for lustance? We know of tea being successfully grown under such conditions, but whether Liberian coffee has been so tried we are not aware. At all events we should like to hear the result from those who have had experience on the point, for if success could be obtained it would open up a wonderful vista belore the eyes of the proprietors of really good cocount land. As a rule, however, two products do not thrive when planted on the same land. Either one ruins the other or the productiveness of hoth is affected. In Veyangodde, and in parts of Kalntara, Bentota, and Galle, where the soil is gene rally excellent, experiments such as that we have indicated could be carried on with the best propects of success, but perhaps results have already been obtained which might nefully be made public? If so we should like to hear what they are

From Review of the River Plate, Dec. 15. MINING IN ARGENTINA.

In a very interesting lecture delivered at the Kn. clish Literary Society in October last by Mr John McGee, C. E., mon the subject of Mining in the Argentine Republic, the lecturer, after giving an exhaustive description of the mining regions, their past history and their future junstihilities, made an observation which seems to us to strike the keynote of the whole mining question. He said: "Cannot the public do something to encourage this indastry? It is useless to go abroad for capital when those in the vicinity show no interest in the industry and no diposition to invest capital in its development. To redeem Argentina from the discrebil in which, unfortunately, she is held to-day in foreign makes, it is useless to apply for new loans or new capital for new industries. It is necessary that those in the country show their faith in it by risking their means, even on a small scale, in stating and developing the known resources of the country. When once a fair business is put on its feet, plenty of capital will offer itself unasked for enlarging the business to any extent."

Few men have gone more thornaghly or intelligently into the question of mining in Argentina than Mr. McGee, and although, as he says himself, a civil and not a mining engineer by profession, he certainly showed by his fecture a very thorough knowledge of the whole business.

A green number of people are held hack from investing in mining because in Argentina this industry has been generally unsuccessful, but if those people would go a little deeper than the surface of that objection, they would discover that the chief cause of that lack of success has not been the absence of nineral wealth, of which Argentina possesses an enormous share, but ignorance of how to work it to the hest advantage and consequent waste of money, followed by failure.

And if the principle of investing nobling in enterprises which have given had results were followed out, what would the capitalist path is mency into in Argentina to-day? Railway shares? Government stoc

Mr John F, Allan, a well-known mining engineer, who have been called upon frequently to report upon mines in this country, was requested to visit the Milla Michi Co and to give the result of his thorough examination. This report we have before us and we are bound to sny that it appears to us a plain unvariabled statement of facts, perfectly comprehensible to any ordinary business man who is unacquainted with mining lusiness, and coming from so cautious a man as Mr Allan, may fairly be looked upon as thoroughly reliable. It is midgue, inasmuch as, nithough Mr Allan has reported upon vavlous mines in Argentina, thia is the first the working of which he has been fille to recommend as, to use his own words, "In sound and legitimate enterprise which will leave a handsome profit upon the amount of capital required for working it,"

Another point in favor of the Milla-Michi-Co Mining Company is that the prospectus is perfectly simple and stringbroward, and calls for no money which is not necessary for the working of the mine, while it states plainly the terms, quite moderate ones, upon which the present owners in the mine make over the property to the new company, remaining themselves largely interested as shoreholders in hego continuisations or promotion fees for the shareholders to pay, and the capital to he subscribed, of which 50 per cent, is called up, is only \$100,000 gold, sufficient to develop alluvial washings where no expensive or costly machinery is required, and where every detail of supervision and management will be cartiell out in a competent and economical manner.

The failure of mining in Argentina has been mainly due to insufficient study of the special every machinery has been sent out from England entirely unadapted to the work in hand, and in othes heavy and nuncees/are expenses have exhdusted the capital almost before work has been commenced.

Mr. McGoe circs a mining enterprise in the province of Rnipa where a least (75000 stelling were spent on a test of the mine before making extensive purchas

# PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -São Paulo is threatened with two more daily
- -The new governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro was formally inaugurated on Monday last,
- -It is announced that the epidemic at Rezende is completely extinct, and that the hospital has peen closed up.
- -A telegram from Victoria on the 28th ult. reports the Lloyd Brazileiro steamer Araruama aground at Lagamar, on the Rio Doce. The ship was subsequently saved.
- -It is reported that the S. Paulo government altout to move the immigrants' hospedaria to the station of S. Bernardo. The present structure will be transformed into an insane asylum.
- —A telegram from Maranhão on the 28th ult aunounces the shipwreck of the Norwegian bar Deux at the entrance of that port. The Deux was from Cardiff with a cargo of coal. The captain and crew were saved.
- The sanitary authorities announce a case of cholera at Vassouras. The Pais calls in cholera seeing and says that it is very serious, so serious in fact that it required italies to express our colleague's feelings about it.
- Telegrams from Babia on the 28th ult. report disturbances there promoted by the sailors from the Dutch naval vessels in port. It is neevitable that "jack" will get frunk and create trouble whenever he is permitted to have a day's "liberty."
- —According to telegrams from Aracijó on the goth ult., there is prospect of trouble in Sergipe during the approaching elections. The state government fears an attack from the opposition, which may only be an excuse for the use of police in keeping the opposition under.
- —There was a little "scare" in S. Paulo on Christmas day, owing to a report that there were 1,500 cases of cholera in the immigrants' haspeduita. An investigation led to the disclosure that a large number of cases of indigestion had resulted from a generous indalgence in codfish and nothing more.
- —Telegrams from Curityba on the 27th ult. state that police interferences in the electoral campaign in that state, are of daily occurrence. It is highly unlikely that a fair election will be possible in that state. And yet, the republicans of the Vicente Machado stripe, are loud in their protests as to liberty and justice!
- —On the 2nd inst, the municipality of Bahia began selling furinha de mandioca, in bags, at 13\$ for 1st quality, 12\$ for 2nd quality and 10\$ for 3rd quality, no buyer being able to purchase more than one bag. At retail the prices of the three qualities are 160, 140 and 120 reis per litre, each purchaser being unable to buy more than five litres.

- —A telegram from Victoria on the 27th ult. says that the police are carrying on unbridded recruit-ment in that place. Another "bill of rights" should be adopted at once !
- —A telegram of the 28th ult, says that the people of Barra do Pirahy had held a meeting to consider the situation, after which they went in a body to the station and asked the sanitary commission to leave the place, as there is no such thing there as an epidemic. As the employee of the commission were nimed, the citizens finally with-drew pacifically.

  Telegram multiple
- urew panfically.

  —Telegrims published here on the 29th ult, state that at Bahla merchant named Vicente Coxta had been denounced by his own employes for attenuing to hurn his place of business. On the following day, another telegram amounces his release from arrest, from which it would appear that the police multorities have been convinced of his innecence.
- —According to a correspondent of the Jornal the 475 Chinese who familed here one year ago, are not giving full satisfaction. They are not able to do the work expected from them. On arrival they were sent to the cane fields of Rio de Jaueiro, and their wages were fixed at 25% anouth, with food and shelter, say one pound sterling a month in cash. If they do but little, the planter surely can not complain.
- can not complain.

  The sanitary precautions taken at Belém seem to be designed to give the maximum of annoyance with a numinum of henefit. It generally takes an hour to examine the sanitary passports—a service that might be performed on the train—and the passengers during this time are herded under a cavasas sheel, exposed to the rain and chilling winds, and are unprovided with scats. We are constant in urging a willing compliance with all sanitary regulations, but it must be observed that we can not commend such treatment as this.

  The General Making is informed that much
- we can not commend such treatment as this.

  —The Gazeta de Noticias is informed that much activity is ib-played in the creation of the new capital which the state of Minas Geraes is creating at Bello-Horismte, about eight mules from Sabaid. A branch line of railway is under construction to the place, and tenders will soon be asked for water works to cost inver 900,000\$\frac{3}{3}, the place 500,000\$\frac{3}{3}, the place 500,000\$\
- primary schools and the streets.

  A S. Paulo correspondent writes as follows:

  "Yesterday, Christmas day, I was passing the Santa Casa da Misericordia with an English friend, when I suggested a visit as there might be some of our own nationality there. Much to our surprise we found Jimmy Hinds, the well-known jockey, lying dead in the mortiary. Upon enquiry I found that he land entered the hospital about 9.30 on Christmas Eve and died about midnight, and the officials told me that he had no medical attendance whatever. I asked why this occurred, and the only reply was to the effect that it was on account of the epidemic." It is to be hoped that he S. Paulo doctors are not showing the "white feather."

#### RAILROAD NOTES

- -The Mexican Prince on the 26th ult. arrived here from Philadelphia with 14 locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.
- -It is said that the extension of the Paranagua and Curityba railway from Rio Negro to Lapa, in the state of Parana, will be formally opened early next month.
- -The railway section of the general budget is —The ratiway section of the general outget or instructive reading. It is measureable evidence that the policy which has thus far governed the railway development of the country has been op-pressively expensive, and is a crushing hurden upon the country. It would be most difficult to show that the country has derived enough benefit from the majority of these lines to warrant a tenth of the expenditure.

# LOCAL NOTES

- -The ironclad Aquidaban arrived here from Bahia on the 27th ult.
- -A decree for the reopening of the naval school was signed on the 27th ult.
- -It is said that Councillor Saraiya will soon come to this city to be operated upon
- —When the prosecuting altorney visited the house of detention a few days ago he found prisoners there who had been waiting for trial since April, 1892. One man had been kept there just a year for "disrespect to authority."
- —The three Rio Grande patriots who are now discussing the political quarrels of that state with an ex-minister, are most reckless in their use of itahes and caps. No other office than the Paiz could possibly keep them going.
- —The ex-minister of finance, Dr. Felisbello Freire, has begun the publication of a series of articles, defending himself against the accusations which compelled his resignation. It is singular that no defence was attempted in the time of the dictator.
- —A few days ago an inspector of public gardens discovered over a hundred kilos, of gunpowder in one of the chalets of the Campo de Sant'Anna, where it had been left and forgotten by, some negligent official, It is a wonder some terrible accident has not occurred. Perhaps it would be well to investigate a little further and see if more gunpowder has not been left about the city without protection.

- -According to a gentleman of a statistical habit there are only 237 candidates for the next municipal council.
- -The government has decided to maintain the quarantine restrictions decreed against Germany and Argentina on account of the cholera
- -It is said that Gen. Honorato Caldas is about to publish a book, giving his experiences as a political prisoner and criticising the acts of the late dictatorship.
- -The port health inspector has announced that all vessels arriving from Argentine ports must undergo rigorous sanitary treatment at Illia Gran de hefore entering this port.
- -The adjutant-general of the army is said to have reprimanifed General Frederico Silon for censures upon Marshal Floriano Persoto in an article published on the 28th ult.
- —A telegram received here on the 27th ult, an nonnext the sleath at B rurdon, near Manchester, of Mr., Robert Morrissy, for many years a merchant in this cay. He was at one time a member of the firm of Steele, Morrissy & Ca, and subsequently of the long-established firm of Morrissy Brothers.
- Brothers.

  An order from the minister of marine suspends the payment of special "gratifications" for campaign service, after December 15th, executing those attached to the defidies on the Uper Usic guay and in the Lagos das Patos. It would be interesting to know why these extras were continued so long, for there certainly control have been very little fatigue and danger encountered on the Rua do Onvidor.
- —The captain of a German ship now at anchor in this port, went out for a pleasure trip in Nictheroy on the 27th nh, and took a package of money with lim amounting to 3,2003. During the trip, either in this city, crossing the bay, or on the other sade, he had the mind future to lose the package, and an appeal is now made to the housesty of the person finding the same to return it to the German consider.
- German considate,

  —A passenger from Minax on the 26th ult, says that an accident compeiled the train to stop over an hour at Barna do Piraby, where the worst manifestation of the epidemic has occurred. Great right was shown in keeping the passenger's shut up in the coaches, in mider to prevent infection, but the emidnyes of the train mingled freely with the residents. This is one of the exceptions we never seem to mulerstand.
- never seem to mulerstand.

  —An influential newstaper ought at least to be impartial. It may be the organ of a certain political party and may advocate certain political, religious and economic letas, but in its general work it should strive to treat all persons and questions with fairness. This is not always the case, however, for it not infrequently happens that the private resentments of an entire lead him to distort some things and excuse inters.

  Now that an exercise in
- things and excuse inters.

  Now that an examination of the body shows that the sobler Manuel Pereira, of the national guard, was really whipped to death, there are plenty of witnesses with are willing to give evidence to that effect. And the worst of it is, that they now maniatiously offirm that Capt. Disa Munterrois the man who ordered and sometimes inflicted the repeated whippings, and beatings from which the man died. After the last brutal castigation the poor wretch was locked up without any treatment whatever, and soon after died. We have not yet leard of Capt. Das Monterro's arrest.

  Reporting the health of Merchal Flaviore.
- poor wetch was locked up without any treatment whatever, and soon after died. We have not yet heard of Capt. Das Montero s'arrest.

  —Regarding the health of Marshal Floriano Peixton the Jornal do Commercio has been able to learn that he has been suffering from chrome malara for a long time, from which an enlargement of the spleen and liver resulted. After changing his residence to Cosme Velho he was attacked with intermittent fever. When he went up country, he was saffering from a swelling (actiona) of the lower limbs, but as he had once had her-beer it was not centain whether this symptom resulted from the malaria or indicated a return of the old disease. While at Tres Bichas he was as well as could be expected up to the 25th he was to have gone to larthcean for treatment.

  —According to the testimony of an ex-sergeant, who was examined in regant to the punishments inflicted on the subher Manuel Pereira, these castigations were common and constant occurrences. Twenty-five blows with the sward seems to have heen the lightest punishment inflicted. In one invaluice after a corner had given Manuel Pereira, 25 blows and the viction had fallen upon the ground, Capt. Dias Monteiro stepped to the front with the remark "That's no punishment!" and repeated the blows with his own sword. For systematic, savage britality, the military service in South America has no equal, It seems to be a common thing for a cummissioned officer to strike, insult and heat the men under him, and then to have them imprisoned on other pretexts.

  —As we feared, the new sanitary regulations on the Central railway are causing many and serious
- insult and heat the men under him, and then to have them imprisoned on other pretexts.

  —As we feared, the new sanitary regulations on the Central railway are causing many and serious complications, owing to the negligence and stundity of the men employed. The other day, while a gentleman who had jots theen subjected to disinfection was contemplating the roin worked among his effects, he observed a lady crying bitterly. He of course inquired if he could be of any service, seeking at the same time to console her with the observation that his nine clothes were in such a state that he could never wear them again. Pointing to her luggage and with sobs and tears, she could have the could never wear them goes to state that he could never wear them goes for she was completely undone. Then, in reply to his synpathetic remonstrances, she suddenly picked up a pair of trousers and scornfully asked what she could do with such things. She had sent dresses to the disinfector, and they lad come bock troosers. Of course there was nothing more to be said, nor have we heard of the equally undortunate man whose trousers and waistcoats have been mysteriously transformed into dresses and corsets.

—The cruiser Sinter and to pelo hours Silvado and Pedro Affono lett for Rio Grande on Monday last. It is said that these vessels are charged with some Important government commission.

—The resignation is announced of Dr. Raphael Vietra Souto as director of public works in this city. It is reported that the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Dr. Adulpho del Vecchio.

—The Gravis says that, contrary to the current belief, Gen. Roberto Ferreira will soon leave for Paná to take command of that military district. There seems to have been considerable hesitation on his part, however.

—A telegram was published in Buenos Aires on the 18th ult. as follows: — Rin Janeiro, December 17.—Twenty-four cases of cholera were recorded vesterday in this city." The Para editor should take note of this item.

The activity shown by the Castillaistas in this in the celebration of conferences with the estilent and his cabinet, would indicate that no ord will yet be reached in the Ro Graude did-alty. There are generally two sides to every coment.

Ten more sobliers of the 23rd bettilion went up to Barra du Piralay on the 29th ult, to assist in maintaming sanitary restrictions. Let us hope that they will give us a better example all discipline and stendiness, than did the first detachment sent up to that pourt.

—The President has appointed Dr. Francisco Turquim Werneck de Almeida as prefect (mayor) of this city. Dr. Werneck, though a strong rortizan, is a man of falility and high standing. It may he considered certain that he will make a good mayor, and will contribute much toward the improvements and good administration which this city so much needs.

—A decree of the 31st alt, abolishes the general superintendency of immigration in Europe, which has been costing farall 77 2008 guld up to the present. In fature the fiscalization of contracts for the introduction of immigrants will be made by special agents in Portugal and Italy, which will cost only 24,000\$ guld a year, £2,000, or three-fourths, of which will be paid by the Companhia Metropolitana.

Aleiropolitana.

A New York felegram of the 30 h ult, says that the Rio correspondents of the Herald and World have telegraphic data constituting has been discovered, having for its object the flepusition of Frudente de Munaes and the restoration of Florianu Peisvito to the presidency. The felegrams add that the chiels of the conspirior, who are navel officers, were an ested. That officers of the may could consurte for the restoration of Floriano Person, as a lead of imagination possible only to reporters of the Herald and World, and is but one more sample of the work those by licen in this country.

The Pair is the Secretary of the 30 has been as the secretary in the secretary of the secretary of the work those by licen in this country.

country.

—The Pair is deeply moved over the labse telegrams sent to the New York Hendd and World in regard to the discovery of a Florianisa conspiracy, and condenns the defanatory news sent to these newspapers from the River Plate. But, neighbor, your New York telegram says these dispatches came from Rin de Janeira, and, tor anglit we know, they were sent by men until ong similar arrivable in the Pair was himself a constant in the distribution of the Pair was himself a consequent of the Hendd And it is not so lung ago when the correspondent of the Hendd And it is not so lung ago when the correspondent of these great New York dailies were considered deserving of all civil, even to an official recognition of their worst flashenesds, and one of them was houried with a complimentary hanguet. You should be consistent, colleague, even if it these limit?

#### THE DESTROYER.

THE DESTROYER.

According to a letter published in the Jornal do Commo cion terr days and, the celebrated Destroyer, which never destroyed anything, is at last a total loss. The vessel was longht in New Yink for \$15,000, to form a part of that celebrated dimmy fleet which was sold to Musister Mendonga toward the end of 180g. It was provided, in the bill of sale, that should the Destroyer do mnything effective with her sale-handing gon, a Intriler sum of 150,000 should be paid for her.

The vessel was finally lowed out to Pernamhaco at a cast of 25,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$, and then to Bahia für 5,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ more. Being in a very leady candition, the vessel was run into an unprovised dock, where she was allowed to sink. Recently and at considerable expenses the unfortunate wessel was floated, but only for a Butle over six hours. Being in a runious condition, the hull suddenly booke into three pieces and everything went to the hottom again. The gan, from which Ericson expected so much, is now lying on the buttom of the lay of All Sainty, landed hir action with a projectile ta feet long. It is estimated that the Destroyer, or Psinthina as she was called on arrival in this country, has east Brazil fully 200,000\$ from first to last.

# Business Notes

-We are indebted to the Singer Manufacturing Co. for one of their attractive calendars

-The general receipts hill imposes a tax of 10 centimes gold per word on all telegrams dispatched over the Brazilian Submarine caldes,

-We are under many uldigations to Messes, Ribeiro Macedo & Co., the well-known printers and stationers of No. 72 Rna da Quitanda, for copies of their useful counting-room calendar,

copies of their useful contiling-rount calcular,
—According to a letter from the discours-president of the Baucoula Republica, that bank dues not intend to permit the affairs of the Lloyd Brazaleiro company to fall into the hands of its former managers, who, according to Dr. Rangel Pestana, do not know how to administer such a basiness. As the bank, for itself and the state, is a large creditor of the company, its directives will of course intervene in the administration of the Lloyd.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 28th ult. anillion pounds steeling." Quos deus vult per-ders, prins demenhat.

"Messis, Norton, Megaw & Co., of this eity, amounce the transformation of their firm into a limited liability company under the title of Norton, Megaw & Co., Limited, The capital is £100,000. The firm of Megaw & Norton, of London and Manchester, remains unchanged.

—A small steamer was successfully launched at the Funas e Estaleirus shipyard, at Ponta d'Arcia, Nichteroy, om the 29th bit. The steamer is 70 feet in length, 12½ feet beam and will have a thought in 5 feet. Suc is designed for the santary service of the post, and will be called the Felix Meritia.

—An executive decree of the 20th ult., published on the 28th, promulgates the at of Congress antimizing a contract with Richard J. Reidy, in others, for a sub-flavial endle between Pank and Manfus, with thranches to various points on the Amazon hetween those two cities. The net authorizes a privilege for 30 years, with an annual subship of 17,125 for 20 years. One curious condition that preference must be given to official and press telegrams, both of which are to enjoy an alastement of 50 per cent.

—On November —(1)

ment of 50 per cent.

—On November 26th there was launched from the Cleveland dockyard at Middleshrough, a very fine steel screw steamer, the Homer, which had been hult to the order of Messry. Lamport & Holl, of Liverpool, for the Everpund, Bazal and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, The vessel has been specially designed to suit the South American Inde and is exceedingly well fitted in every department. She is of the spar deck type and will carry a deadweight engo over 4,000 tons on a light dranght of water.

—The mister of industry has anthorized the

over 4,000 tons on a light draught of water.

The minister of industry has authorized like Livyl Bradleiro company to increase its tariff 30 per cent, on freeghts and 23 per cent, on passages the user rates to begin in the 1st inst. At the same may the the same that the the same may confidently expect that these new rates will be an additional obstacle to the development of his important branch of commerce.

The accompanion is a surged to the payment of the same accompanion to the same accompanion to the same account of t

important branch of commerce.

—The government has agreed to the payment of an indemnity of 250,000% to Pedro Denis & Co., of Montevideo, on account of Insses incurred on a shipment of jerked beel which was televide alumitance into Brazil in 1886. Hearing that cholera had appeared in Montevideo, all entries from that pure were prohibited. Before this decision was made known, on Dec. 10th, of that year, Messel heef in the Centaura, which eleared for Rio before news of the closing of this pure reached that city. The cargo was shut our and was sold to a loss in Montevideo. The shippers claimed 325,000% damages, but the government has adjusted the claim with the French minister for 250,000%. The President now asks. Congress for a supplementary credit for that amount and purpose.

# FINANCIAL NOTES

-A supplementary credit has been opened for the minister of finance for a total of 908,172\$480 on account of the items "exercicios findos" "eventnaes,"

-The minister of finance redeemed the apolices of the 1868 loan last month, which his predecessor failed to do in October last in accordance with the provisions of law,

-- The President has asked Congress for a supplementary credit of 995,000\$ to meet the expense of the postoffice to the end of the current year. The appropriation of 1,732.000\$ in the hurlget has proved largely insufficient.

-The news from Paris on the 26th was to the effect that the civilit for  $f \le 3,000,000$  had been a ranged. In view of this exchange went up at once in  $11\frac{1}{2}f$ . This credit, we believe, was granted only for foreign engagements and no part of it will come here.

-The Diario Official of the 28th alt, publishes —The Diario Official of the 28th alt, publishes the executive decree of the 24th alt, sanctinning the legislative credit of 27,000,000\$ gold for the renewal of mor material. The decree specifies that of his sum, 12.000,008 and elsained to the may and 15,000,000\$ to the army.

The influence of the three millions ciedli seems to have been quickly dissipated, for exchange began lalling again the day after the credit was made known. In time, perlaps a little short of elernity, it will be understood that quad financial credit can only exist an something worthy of confidence. confidence.

-On the 23th ult, the following notice was posted at the Balsa: "With the authorization of his excellency the minister of finance, the possibility of the brukers' common syndical annunnees that the government has accepted the offer which fite Banco Nacional Bracileiro made to it for the opening of a credit up to the sum of £3,000,000. —The supplementary credit of 908,172\$480 for the minister of finance for the hems "excretions finded" (arrears) and "excentairs", which received the Presultents assuction on the 27th util, will cover the following over-the accounts a American link N. te. Co., 234,391\$ 800; Administration of the French Postoffice for transportation of the French Postoffice for transportation of the French Postoffice for transportation of the French 1894 to the first half of 1894, 353.-750\$500; liquilistion of the delay of the Linyal Intalleuro conjunys, 300,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ eventualities of 1894, 20,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$.

A feloul obvious with the contraction of the contra

1894, 20,000\$.

A friend advises us that when he wanted to take exchange at 11½d on Friday last, according to the rate maintanned by one of our local banks, the manager refused to accept the business. The other banks were operating at 10½, and the higher rate was therefore a discarded one for him, it would seem from this that the 11½ rate maintained for so many days in this particular bank, was largely plan night were. To post a rate and then refuse to accept business on that basis, is even wines than operating for a fall.

The news that the Boxillan government has

even worse than operating for a fall.

—The news that the Brazilian government has nulleted four new cruisers from a cunteneral doek, varil is a poetty clear indication that, so far as the buycotting of English manufactures is concerned, the new Brazilian administration intends to perpetuate the policy of the old. When the revolt rendered it increasing the strengthen the Brazilian files, the government went to the United States for ships, and had no reason to onigratulate itself on the purchases it made. When thirty-six first-class locomotives were required for the Central rathway, which is a government line, the order was placed in the United States. It is pretty evident, iffective, that no English manufacturers need apply for Brazilian government oders, and English investors, if they are asked to provide the Z6,000,000 which the Brazilian government so badly needs, will do well to bear the fact in mind.

—Financial News, Nov. 29.

#### THE BUDGET.

The budget estimates for 1895 fix the receipts at 270,108,000\$ and the expenditures at 275,691, 670\$588. The estimates for the separate departments are as follows:

Justice and Interior	15,639,4848975
Foreign affairs	1,887,692 000
Marine	17,826,354 197
War	36,733,684 661
Industry, Public Works, etc ideni (national capital)	104,029,036 070
Finance	3.726,378 874 99,573,418 685
Tillitation,	99,573,410 005

99,573,418 685
In addition to the foregoing are the many extraordinary and supplementary crelits already decreed, and the others which the executive is empowered to open.

# COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 31st, 1874.

ar v	/aluc	of the Bra	zilian mi	rcis (1	\$000), gold	d. 27 d.
	do	do	do	ito	in U. S	
		coin at	\$4.86,6	5 per	€1 stg	54 75 CFS
		\$1.00 (U. !				
	do	of £istg, i	n Brazili	an gol	d •••• •	. 3 8ac
			_	_		
						10 15 16 d
		line of the F	trazi lan			2\$468
	do	do		do	(paper)	405 rs. gold
	do	do		do	in U.S.	
		coin at	\$4 80 p	er &	stg	21 88 ¢
Valu	e of :	h:.oo (\$4.8	Boper 💪	, stg	in Brazi	
			rency (p	aper).		4 f572
Valu	c of A	() sterling	••		. <b> </b>	22f443

#### EXCHANGE.

December 25.—Christmas day.

December 24.—Christianas day.

December 25.—The unriker opened very firm, and some inpurtant transactions were consummated during the day.

The Batton Nacional opened with the rate of 10% and the
foreign lands at 10½. The Batton Nacional then quoted

11 d. The discillations were London 10%, Paris 357 18,

Hamburg 45 to 450 adays and New York 4569s at sight.

Stortegists 14590

Hamburg et 80 na 90 days and New York \$503 at sight. Succeeping 1835900 [December 27, -The Foreign Banks opened with the cates of tre-11/4 on London. The Bance Nacional quoted 11/8. The rate, later in the day was mised to 11/8 for Hankess Hills. By middry these was a little reaction, the rate with the state of the s

December 3, — The Braco Nachard continued to use for he girduale husiness: transactions at 11/2. The foreign Brack popular distribution of the properties of the properties. The properties of the properties. The official states were on Lundon 10 1g16 Protes 577 etc., Humburg 18 apra 49 ods, New York 437-95 at a glad. Severeigns 2435 at 1

# SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

1	December e4.	
		1,015\$000
86	Apolices of 5°18	1,013
1	de	1,093 9,100 8,120
•	Banks.	8,130
11 217	Iniciator	17.000
75	Iniciator	17 000 80 860
75	Rural a Hypothecario	960
40	Oeste de Minas (30 %)o)	15 000 90
- 1-	Sorocabana Miscellaneons.	93
108	Brazil Industrial	484 000
100	Construcções Urbanas	485 000
400	Loteria Nacional:	5 500
300	dil	90 89
150	Methoramentos no Brazil	41
100	Brazil Industrial, Construcções Urbanas, do d	16
30	Torieus.  Debentares.	40
	Debentares.	
16	E. F. Leop ildina (200\$)	140 000
1	Dec. 16.	
11	1889 Loan	2.125 000
7	1889 Loan (500\$)	2,125 000 2,125
	Kaliways	
250 150	Sococabana Viação Ferrea Sapacahy	89 000
100		11 500
10	Visilancia	
423	Loterii Nacional	10 000
50 423 350 700	Vicilancia.  Loterii Nacional.  do  Melliorameatos no Ilrazii.  Tattersal Moreaux.	90 89 500
100	Tattersal Murcany	41 46
	Debentures.	40
40 150	Sorocahana. Lloyd Brazileiro. Cati ca. do Hypothecary bills.	68 000
150	Lloyd Brazileiro	115
50 20	do	180 185
	Hytothecary hille	105
120	Banco C. R. Minas	95 000
,	Dec. 27.	95 000
1	Apolice of 4 olo (gold)	1,205 000
	Banks.	
300 500	Constructor	18 000 169
<b>J</b>	Railmane	109
15co	Onilombo. Sorocabana. V. Ferrea Sapucahy	1 000
50 TOO	Surocabana	93
100	Miscellaneous,	11 500
60	Integridade. Vigilaucia. Construcções Urbanas Loteria Nacional (upt. to 15th Jan). Melhoramentos no Brazil. Hypethicary Bills Banco de C. R. do Brazil (paper).	,
35	Vigilancia	46 ccc 6
35 200 400	Construcções Urbanas	б
1000	Melhoramentos no Brazil	93
	Hypothecary Bills	7.
30	Banco de C. R. do Binzil (paper)	61
r	Dec. 28.	
150		
150	Apolices 4 alo (gold)	1.220 000
100	Commercial	
100	Commercial	225 000 169
240	do and s	169 78 500
	a rannvays.	
104	Jardim Batanico	130 000
	Al iscella neous.	
100	Central do Brazil	60 000 40 500
	Debentares	40 300
100	E. F. Leopoldina (100\$ 4 °10)	24 000
	Dec. 20.	., .,.,
	Bunks,	
,,,	Nacional Brazileira	
4a 690	Nacional Brazileira	222 000 169
	Railways,	
100	Sorocabanado	92 000
200	do	90
62	2 ram ways.	
03	Pernamhu:0	130
ton		5 500. 5
100	Construcções Urbanas,	5 500.
300		4 750
300	Melhoramentos no Brosil	4 750 4 500 40 500
500 60	do (buyers upt, to 15 March)	40 500 44 80
60	Ado (buyers upt. to 15 March)  Serviços Mariim 36  do (40 °[0])	So
40	u- u- 10/	23
	MARKET PERSON	

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rin de Janeiro, 31st December 1894.

Exports.

Coffee, ... There is will very little animation in the market and the cause is the cominuation of the suspension of the Cen-tral railway traffic to the interior; sales for the last week amounted to about 19,000 bags, and advices from Santos are that the market still continues quiet.

Receip dees no	ots for the last week have been about 36,000 ba suffinal per to kilos superiors, essels cleared with coffee are;	gs and
U	nited States;	bags,
)ec. 25	New York Maskelyne	
	urope:	
Dec, 22 24 27 29 29	Hamhurg Bahta. London, etc. Nile. Masseilles Hinkonstan. Hamburg Lissathan. Copenhagen do	355 475 2 <sub>1</sub> 250 1,144 3,150
E	Isowhere:	,
24 24	Montevideo La Plata	293 940 188
25 25 26	Porto Alegie Itatiani. Rio Grande do Sul Babtongu. Porto Alegie do Maceii Olhudu	50 295 127 258
26	Pecuambuco ila	300
26	Paraliyba do Norte do	20
26 26	Pará do	283
26	Marania do	190
28	Rio Grande do Snl Santelnio	302
28	Pelutas III	24 50
28	Porto Alegre do	*01

The quotations for higher grade coffees, which are still caree, continue to be nominal. The brokers' anotations are:

1							HIPM	
-	e e	CO	PPE	AT	RIO	DE	JANE F	IRO.
a spille		f, spot a			C	9		

	Dec. 23	Dec 24	Dec. 25	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Totals since 1stDec	Totals since 1st July.
							1		
Receipts hags		7.074	96	to,076	\$00ges	5,391	<b>5.</b> 530	1 8,993	1.415.894
Shipments U. States	:	2,966	ı	<b>6</b> 83	2,67	7.177	5.0x8	93,847	;
E Brooks	1	1	!	2,-50	3,9.4	615	:	14,446	:
" Cape	ı	:	;	ı	1,925	1,725	450	3,6 10	:
River Plate, etc	١	:	:	;	,	:	:	z,468	:
" Constraint	;	1	1	1.383	1,633	:	705	7.415	:
Tatal shipments bags	1	2,966	1	7.721	10,142	0.317	6,213	22,276	1.3/5.574
Stock	Ser Cos	£16.for	207.913	210,268	210,927	207,001	211.192	:	
Average price No. 6.									:
N. Y	No	None	Non.	Nom.	N.m.	Nom.	None		
do No. 7 ,	Note.	NoB	Nom.	Nom	N.m.	Non.	Nom.	:	,
M. W. spot quot. No. 7	ŀ	:	ı	:	1	;	ı	:	:
Eachange on Landon	ı	× 0.	1	10 ½	to Slife	, v	711	ì	;
Sacamer freight, 5% primage.	;	30-25	1	20-25 6	20-25 6	20-25 6	20-25 €	:	1
Receipts at Santys bags	1	\$2,000	1	17,000	13,000	12,000	17,000	424,000	2,748,000

#### Imports.

Land.—Receipts this month to date were 70 observes per Land.—Receipts this month to date were 70 observes per Landie Burvill, 3,500 per Bellema, 1,100 causes per same nesames, 1,406 barrela per Colerade, 600 per Sorrela, all from New York, 350 barrela per D. Iedeo III, 4,770 per Dorist both from Ballmore and 1,510 per Histola, 500 per Desterve constrains. Prices were 600—650 re for mark P. T. George, 100—610-5. See tolker marke.

cao-diorn, for other marks.

Roain.—The Lerente Bearvill brought 1.500 barrels from New York, basides 50 per D. Pedro I from Balimore 523 per Belliona, 80 per Gelieridge and 500 per Olders all from New York. Market quotations were at 153-115 per baarel.

Baer.—Receipts in date were 1,32 cases per Corrientes, 600 per Trimor from Hamburg, 415 per Kerla from Bermen, 100 cases per Dividen, 60 per Berzel and 125 barrels per same noctases per Dividen, 60 per Berzel and 125 barrels per same orthogon, 100 per College observed of the 100 per College Constitution, 100 per College

#### Prices were quoted at :

Guinness' Stout		15\$50016\$000
Danish Carlsberg	Cuse	56 000-58 000
Crystal	11	56 000 -58 000
Einbeck	JI	57 000 59 000
Cament — The rec	sints from 16th &	anth inst swame

to e, 673 harrele per Rachel from Hamburg and prices were quoted tha same as last week et :

dnoted fur same as tast week et :	
Knight Beven and Sturge	128-128
Other English marke	1# - 13\$ 9 + - 10\$
German	<b>45</b> —≀0\$
Boulogne	12\$-12\$500
Joseph Lumay	9\$-10\$
/ Plour Receipte were 4.012 barrels	per D. Pedro II a

neumpie were 4,978 barrels per D. Pedro II and Doris from Baltimore, 1,400 per Bellena, 849 per 2,850 per Afghan Prince and 1,000 per Olbers, all York, 1,000 per Dallon from Liverpool and 840 from Hamburg.

Richmond 1etdo 2nd	19\$<0019\$500 nominal
Baltimore 1st	to 000=10 too
Western and Interior	18 500-18 750
Trieste	18 500-rg 500 nominal
River Plate	15 000-16 con 16 000-18 con

#### The market quotations were :

Demagny Isigny (small tins)	2\$180-2\$200
do do (assorted tins)	2 150-2 160
do (large tins)	2 080-2 100
J. Lepelletier (assorted tins)	2 000-2 100
do _ (large tins)	2 000
Bretel Frères (assorted tins)	1 800 1 850 -
Anatole (assorted)	1 800-t 850
Danish, according to assortment	1 800-1 850
Itatian, A. Facciuli, (assorted)	1 800-1 840
do Eagle (do)	z 780-1 8ug
American (assorted tins)	1 500-1 600
Different marks (French)	z 840 1 640

Corn.—Of this article there were only 400 bags, received per Destruct coastwice and 6,995 per Gordon Castle from the New Plate, coulsation being a 17/300—7800 per the White Plate.—Receipts amounted to 8,807 feet per Lower Gueste Months of the Plate.—Receipts amounted to 8,807 feet per Lower Gueste A. 1904 by the Gotte, from New York. Prices were quoted at 1904 by the Gotte.

Pitch Plate.—No receipts prices continued at 60\$—70\$ per door.

Spruce Pine -No receipts: quotations of prices from 69\$
-70\$ per doe.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

# ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER et. 100n-Hi bk Janet Court; 996 tons; Hewer 100 der t to otder. Br bk Sabrina; 746 tuns: Torreble; 115 ds; rice to order, Hr bk Noddleburn, 1,053 tons; Mann; 204 ds; sice to ANGENE VIA Cape of Good Hope—Br bk County of Anglesce; 783 tons; Lewis; 140 ds; rice to Hermann Stolts & Co

Campre - Br bk Largicmere: 1,786 tons; Spences; 36 der coal to Compagnie des Messagénes Maritimes. DEC. 26.
CARDIFF - Br ship Stanley: 2,105 tone; Edgett; 38 ds; coal to Lage Brothers.

Ger ship Frite Renter, 1,457 tons; Hanten 50 ds; coal to Ramiro Rudrighes & Co. Nor ship Phote 1,555 tons; Johnsen; 31 da; coal to Bel-miro Rodrigues & Co.

HULL-Br ship Dominson; 2,270 tons; Meredith; 44 ds; coal to Gas company. QUEBEC- Br bk James S. Harman; 038 tons: Grant; 30 ds; lumber to Companhia Commercio e Industria.

DEC. 27.

CARDIFF—Hir ship Rhickheath; 1,674 tons; Peteros; 24 ds coal to Lage Bruilers.

coal to Lage Bruhers.

— Gership Charles Dickerse, 1,321 tons, Schut, 41 da; coal to Wilson Sous & Co.

— By Isk Mentary, 393 tons, Giffiths; 33 ils coal to order.

Bauesanck—It isk Antigue; 735 tons; Stohnes; 54 ds; lumber to order.

Berto Jader. — Nar bk Prince Arthur; (1555) tons; Pande; 41 ds. oral to Royal Mail Co.
PARAHYBA — Am lik Manrovin; 433 tons; Keene; 9 (6) sundries to Companhia Tecidos Alhanga.

DEC, 28. CARDIFF—Itr ble Kircklocht, 755 tons; Casson; 42 ds; coal to Brazutan C, al Cu. Swed ship Carl Himbrik; 1,067 tons; Swanstrom; 47 ds: coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

HAMBURG-Nor bk Rachel 539 tons: Bonesent 75 ds: sun-dries: 10 order. DEC. 29

BALTIMORI - Amer lik *Dorra*; 892 tons; Bonner; 29 ils; sun-dice to Mesas. Wilson & Co.

BANGKOK—Br Ship Zulelko; 1,091 tons; Chalmers; 142 ds; nice to R. J. Henderson & Co.

DEC. 30.

NEW YORK—Am ship City of Montrea', 1,117 tons; Greene; 43 ds; smallers to order.

HULL—Br ship Creedile: 2,400 tons; Wilson; 43 ds; coal to Gas Company.

Gas Company.

HAMBURG - Nur lik Carl Fith, 672 tons; Olsen: 49 dx; sundies to Heini Stoliz & Co.

NORNKOPING - Sw bk Harmonia; 465 tons; 85 ds; sundies to Companina Commercial e Industria.

Wisny-Not schr. Amgot; 290 tons; Mathisen: 82 ds; lumber to order.

DEC. 31.

RANGOON-Nor bk Hirotha; 499 tons; Terjesen; 124 ds; rice to order.

MONTEVIDEO - Br schr Glemeta; 488 tons; Caid; 19 ds; eun-dies to cidet.

# DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 16.

PORT PHILLIP—DE bl. Dunfton; 1,537 tons; Roberts; ballact.

DUNKING—Br ship Nithadde: 1,158 tons; Gedds; sundites.

DEC. 27.

GUAM—Be ship Turret Bell; 1,376 tons; Boyds; coal.

NEW OBLEANS—Pott chip Americs; 181 tons; Castanheira
ballasts.

NEW CASTLE-Br bk Lott: 1,559 tons; Claxto a; ballast.

DEC. e8.

Naw Castle-Bi bk County of Pembroke; 2,004 tons; Robeits; ballast. ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ-Ger bk Hyon, 1, 140 tons: Dunker

ROSANIS DE ...

DEC. e9.

SYDNEY—BI ship Canadá; 2,137 tons; Munro: ballast.

YIGO—Br bk Nasjer: 137 tons; Suens; do

DEC. 20.

RIVER PLATS—It bk Papping; 407 tons; Pattezeo; ballast.

Charlescon. Not bk Herman Lehmbuhl; 1,236 tons;

Thorse:: ballast.

SANTOS—Br bk Sabring; 766 tons; Torrible: sice to order.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DECEMBER 25

LIVERPOOL via S. Vicente-B: etr Bessell; 24 ds. SANTOS-It str San Gottardo; 23 hours. DEC. 26.

NEW YDEK-Br sti Imperial Prince; 40 de DEC 27

HAMBURG-Ger str Corrientes: 28 ds Barmen-Ger str Koln: 34 ds. Santos-Ger et: Liszabon; 21 houre.

DEC. 29. HAVRE-Fi str Cordoba; 32 ds.

HAVER—FI SET COTOCOT, 32 CS.

BONDEAUX—FI SET DOTALOPHE: 32 dS.

NAW YORK AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS—Ger SET Cata

1-23 dS.

CEG SET Bellincia; 21 ds.

VALPARAISO—Eng SET Orellana; 15 ds.

DEC. 31. DEC. 31.
SOUTHAMPTON—Br str Clyde; 16 ds.
Antivere—Br str Baron Glames; 38 ds.
Hamburg—Gr str Patagonia; 25 ds.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ORTO ALBUM.

DEC. 26.

GENOA-It str Ré Umberto.

ANTOS-Ger str Sorrento.

DEC. 27. MARSEILLES-Fr str Hindoustan. Rivar Plate-Br str Bellena. Santos-Br str Olbers.

DEC. 28. DEC. 28.
GRNOA-It str Sam Gottardo.
BURNOS AIRRS-Br str Afghan Prince
DEC. 29.
HANBURG-Ger str Lissabon\*.
SANTOS-Fr str Parahyba.

DEC. 30.

HAVRE—Fr str Don Pedro.
LISBON—Por str Peninsular.

DEC. 31.

Liverpool—Br str Orellana\*

\* Calling at intennediate norts

# List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 29th December, 1894.

	NAME	Tons.	Master	Enter		From	Consignees	Destinations
	American							
	bk Baltimate sch Makel Jordan bk Amy bk Amy lug Motee B. Tower bk Frances bk Bonny Doon bk Hances bk Bonny Doon bk Halte bk Male bk Male bk Male bk Male bk Manovia bk Manovia bk Dutis shp City of Monteal	696 944 655 605 644 516 372 654 465 587 445 1117	North Balann Blackford Freitas Thumpson Bonien Gould Davison Hintgins Willey Kane Bonner Greene	Nov. Dec.	4 8 8 9	Baltimore Boston Baltimore Cape Veride Baltimore. Parahyba New York Baltimore do New York Parahyba Baltimore Rearahyba Baltimore	Levering & Co.  B. F., Ita Costa e Souza cevering & Co.  Fo order  Fo order  Vision & Co.  W. R. M. Niven  C. G. C. e Industria Vilson & Co.  Wat va, Richne & Co.  To Ginnardes & C.  To Compandes & C.  To Compandes & Co.  To Control of Pecidon Alliança Wilson & Co.  To order	Barbados, D.
	bk Bartholomeit	48n 660 573 125	Silva Kilton Barros Arcuas	July Nov. Dec.	19 30 9 15	Irajah y Pernambuco Montevideo S. João Barra	Santos Abren & Co. To order L. Podestá & Filho Cannyrano & Co	
	bk Joseph		Braz	Dec.	8	Mm seilles	C. F. Keller & Co.	Santos.
	shp Drumock shp Lumbenman's Lassie shp Lumbenman's Lassie shp Lumbenman's Lassie shp Lumbenman's Lassie she Amendada shp Lassie sha Lumbendada shp Lassie shp Habalawa. She Sumidan a she Lumbendada shp Lumbendada she Saction she Last Joedina shi Shamidan a she Lumbendada she Seevan last Shene she Favonnia shp Lassie she Favonnia she Cambandada she Seevan last Shene she Lumbendada she Seevan last Shene she Lumbendada she Seevan last Shene she Favonnia she Cambandada shi Saction she Cambandada shi Saction she Cambandada shi Saction she S	991 966 195 749 1346 18 2988 1326 1336	Halily Stewart Ross Ross Logic	Dec.	3 4 4 4 5 177 179 200 201 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Cariali Carial	Wilson Suns & Co. F. F. Passens F. F. Passens F. F. Passens G. F. G. F. G. G. F. G. F	Newcoxide D  Button -re  A Bay D
ı.	Danish bk Wilhelminebk Oiga bk Dania		Nidefar Schmidt Nelson	Nov. Dec.	29 15 23	Pensacula	Walter Christiansen & Co. C G C e Industria Chr. Heckscher & Co.	
0-	bk Harmonie		Sukkien	Dec.	14		C. Com. Nacional	
r. s;	hgm Adler, ship Best Vestifich, blc Marco Polo. blc Koamoo. blc Koamoo. blc Koamoo. blc Friela Bishn, blc Josefs, blc Metsor. blc Othmarschen blg Johan. blc Olga. blc Pritz Wood Get Lankea ship Pritz Reuter. ship Charles Dickens.  Norwaytan	25 140 128 100 129 81 59 13 13 55 28 28 147	Steenken Werken Schuwandel Engel Gotting Hincke Neimann Saolzer Kanffrana Heydmann Heydmann Heydmann Heydmann Heydmann	Oct. Nov. Dec.	25 4 16 20 27 27 5 12 14 22 84 63 27	Cardiff do Antwerp Cardiff do Swansea Cardiff do Aracajá Cadiz S. Cruz Wisby	Santos, Abreu & Co. Messageries Martimes Belmiro Rofrigues & Co. Walter, Christianuen & Co. Belmiro Rofrigues & Co. Walter, Christianuen & Co. Belmiro Rofrigues & Co. Max. Nothmann & Co. To order Maccolo Junion & Co. Soura Alves & Co. C. G. C. e Industria Relmiro Rofrigues & Co. Wilson Sons & Co.	Rangoos, D.
	agr Solveig, and a ship Heiden by Arquist by Arquist by Arquist by Arquist, a ship Samhuld, bk Carr. Ship Phices Robert bk Lends, bk Insula Capit bk Lends, bg Prote, and bk Prote, and bk Carrel bk Carl Pehl.  Portuguese	15 47 130 120 265 53 34 39 26 265 53 34 39 26 265 53	6 Andersen 6 Hansen 5 Gubolhanse 2 Kristensen 3 Hoie 4 Hausen 4 Tyensveto 3 Jensen 4 Krudsen 4 Krudsen 4 Kundrusen 2 Johnston 6 Paude 9 Borresen 2 J. Olsen	Dec.	25 28 28 29 4 4 5 25 26 27 28 30	Antwerp Pensacola Cardiff do New Castle Kuansford Trondhjem Aracajù do Caidiff Newport Hamburg do	To order Helmito Rodriguee & Co. To order C. G. C. & Industria To order Brazilian Rodrigues & Co. Helmito Rodrigues & Co. Helmito Rodrigues & Co. Walter, Christiansen & Co. To order To order Belmito Rodrigues & Co. Royal Mail Co. To order Helmito Rodrigues & Co. Royal Mail Co. To order Helmito Rodrigues & Co. Royal Mail Co. To order Helmito Rodrigues & Co. Royal Mail Co. To order Helmito Rodrigues & Co.	Barbadas, D.
	bk Agnesbk Nova União		Soares Fernandes	Nov. Dec.	28 15	do	To order J. A. G. Santos & Co.	
	bk Lord Palmerston bk Robertship Carl Hendric bk Harmonia	31 106 46	Johnston Fox Sevanstron Lundberg	Nov. Dec.	20 4 28 30	Hudikswall Cardiff	F. P. Passos Chr. Hecksher & C <sub>D</sub> . Brazilian Coal Co. C.G.C. e Industria	
	N. B. The letter	Don t	he margin inc	licates	that	the ship has been	despached.	-



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